

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraphs [0003] and [0004] as follows:

[0003] In operation, a laser beam is emitted from a laser diode 101 and propagated as linearly polarized light through a lens group 102. Thereafter, it is reflected from a polarizing beam splitter 103, and then reflected by a variable-angle mirror 104a **of an optical axis adjusting unit 104** to the device B.

[0004] Similarly, the received light beam LB from device B is reflected by the variable-angle mirror 104a, through the beam splitter 103 to branching element 105. A substantial portion of the light beam LB is transmitted through the branching element 105 to a photodetector 106 by a lens group 107. The other portion of light beam LB is reflected from the branching element 105 to a photodetector 108, which is a position photodetector, via a lens group 109. **A substantial portion (LBa) of the received light beam LB is transmitted through the beam branching element 105, and is converged onto a photodetector 106 by a lens group 107. The other portion of light beam LBb reflected from the beam branching element 105 is converged by a lens group 109 as a luminous flux which is received by a photodetector 108.**

Please amend paragraphs [0007] through [0008] as follows:

[0007] For efficient communication, the optical axis of the light beam LA is aligned with the center of the photodetector 108. A spot SP generated on the surface of photodetector 108 by light beam LB, provides a misalignment information signal **that is received and processed by a signal processing unit 110**, which is **then** transmitted to a mirror drive control unit 111 to generate a correction signal. Based on this signal, the angle of the variable-angle mirror 104a is adjusted to continuously align the optical axes of the light beams LA and LB.

[0008] The photodetector 108 generally employs a quadrant photodetector, which is divided into four elements 121 by a separation area 122 as shown in Fig. 4. The method for detecting a position using a photodetector has been described in e.g., Japanese Laid-open patent 2001-94513. Such a photodetector 108 is arranged so that the light receiving surface (plate) of the quadrant photodetector is generally located in a position defocused to a converging point of the lens group 109.

Please amend paragraphs [0027] through [0028] as follows:

[0033] Fig. 1 is a schematic drawing showing an optical transmission device (device X M) for providing stable communication with a device Y N (not shown) according to a first embodiment of the present invention. A laser beam, which is emitted from a laser diode 1, is propagated as linearly polarized light and is transmitted through a lens group 2 (with positive power). The beam is reflected from a boundary surface of a polarizing beam splitter 3, and is reflected by a variable-angle mirror 4a of an optical-axis adjusting unit 4. It is then projected as transmitting light LA from device X M to device Y N.

[0034] A received light beam LB is transmitted from the device Y N and is reflected by the variable-angle mirror 4a about an optical axis 12, and transmitted through the beam splitter 3 to a received light branching element 5. A substantial portion (LBa) of the received light beam LB is transmitted through the beam branching element 5, and is converged onto a photodetector 6 by a lens group 7. The photodetector 6 acts as a real signal photodetector. The other portion of light beam LBb reflected from the beam branching element 5 is converged by a lens group 9 as a luminous flux through a cross pattern filter 13 for receipt by a photodetector 8. Thereafter, signals generated by photodetector 8 are received and processed by a signal processing unit 10, which are then transmitted to a mirror drive control unit 11 to generate a correction signal.